

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Part 7: Administrative Office of the Courts
Chapter 2: Certification and Licensing Programs
Section 7-206: Certified Reporter

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions in ACJA § 7-201(A), the following definitions apply:

“Affiliate” means an individual or entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the individual or entity specified.

“Board” means “the board of certified reporters” as provided in A.R.S. § 32-4002(1).

“Certify” means “board authorization to engage in activities regulated by the board” as provided in A.R.S. § 32-4002(4).

“Certification” means certification that is issued by the board that authorizes the individual to perform reporting as a certified reporter within Arizona.

“Certified reporter” means “a person who is certified by the board and who records and transcribes a verbatim record in any sworn proceeding by means of written symbols or abbreviations in shorthand, machine writing or voice writing” as provided in A.R.S. § 32-4002(3).

“Chapter” means Title 32, Chapter 40, Board of Certified Reporters, Arizona Revised Statutes.

“Conditional initial certification” means certification granted by the board prior to receipt of state and federal record check results that authorizes the individual certified to perform reporting services only as an official reporter employed by a superior court located in Arizona.

“Registered reporting firm” means an individual or entity that is registered pursuant to this section and for compensation offers to provide or provides reporting services or related services but does not personally provide the service as a certified reporter.

“Report” means “to stenographically or by voice writing record and transcribe sworn proceedings” as provided in A.R.S. § 32-4002(5).

“Voice writing” means “the making of a verbatim record of the spoken word by means of repeating words of the speaker into a device that is capable of digital translation into text” as provided in A.R.S. § 32-4002(6).

B. Applicability.

1. This section applies to the standard certification of reporters pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 32, Chapter 40 and 43, and to temporary certification pursuant to Laws 1999, Ch. 335, § 3 and Laws 2000, Ch. 41, § 13. It addresses all components of the certification process including application, fees, criteria for approval or denial of certification, resolution of complaints concerning certified reporters and the discipline and administrative hearing process and is read in conjunction with ACJA § 7-201: General Requirements. In the event of any conflict ACJA § 7-206 shall govern. In the event of any conflict between the applicable statutes and the ACJA sections, the statutes shall govern.
2. A.R.S. § 32-4001 provides “This chapter applies to persons, entities or courts that use stenographic or voice writing means of recording but does not apply to other means of recording. This chapter does not limit the contempt powers of the court or the authority of the court to discipline court employees.”

C. Purpose. A.R.S. § 32-4003(A) provides “A person shall not report proceedings in any court in this state and shall not report depositions in this state for use in any court in this state unless the person is certified pursuant to this chapter.” A.R.S. § 32-4003(D) provides: “It is unlawful for any person who is not certified pursuant to this chapter to represent oneself as a certified reporter.” For eligibility to report a verbatim record in any sworn proceeding in this state for use in any court in this state, all persons shall hold a valid certificate and comply with the requirements of this section. The certified reporter’s transcript is an important document before, during and after a trial. The paper transcript and its electronic version are used for trial preparation, briefs, impeachment purposes and appellate review. Property, freedom and life all can depend on a clear and accurate record. Certified reporting is integrally related to the prompt, effective and impartial operation of the judicial system.

D. Administration.

1. Role and Responsibilities of the Supreme Court. In addition to the requirements of ACJA § 7-201(D), A.R.S. § 32-4007(A) and (C) establishes the certified reporters fund and specifies “The supreme court shall administer the fund” and “The supreme court may receive and expend monies from the fund”
2. Role and Responsibilities of the Director. These responsibilities are contained in ACJA § 7-201(D).
3. Role and Responsibilities of the Deputy Director. These responsibilities are contained in ACJA § 7-201(D).
4. Role and Responsibilities of Division Staff. These responsibilities are contained in ACJA § 7-201(D).

5. Board of Certified Reporters.

a. Composition. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4004:

A. The board of certified reporters is established consisting of the following members:

1. The chief justice of the supreme court or the chief justice's designee.
2. One judge of the court of appeals who is appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court.
3. One superior court judge who is appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court.
4. Two certified reporters who are residents of this state, who have been official court reporters for at least five years and who are appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court.
5. Two certified reporters who are residents of this state, who have been freelance reporters for at least five years and who are appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court.
6. One attorney who is a resident of this state, who has been licensed to practice law in this state for at least five years and who is appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court.
7. One public member who is appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court.

B. Members who are appointed pursuant to subsection A, paragraphs 2 through 7 serve five year terms. The chief justice shall fill a vacancy for any unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as the original appointment.

C. A majority of the members shall elect a chairperson.

b. Term of Chief Justice or Chief Justice Designee. The member appointed pursuant to § 32-4004(A)(1) shall serve at the pleasure of the chief justice.

c. Duties. These duties are contained in A.R.S. §§ 32-4004(E) and -4005(B). In addition, this subsection should be read in conjunction with ACJA § 7-201(D) which is consistent with A.R.S. §§ 32-4004(E) and -4005(B).

E. Initial Certification.

1. Eligibility for Application. An applicant may apply for initial certification by either:
 - a. Meeting the following minimum requirements:
 - (1) Be at least eighteen years of age.
 - (2) Be a citizen or legal resident of the United States.
 - (3) Satisfy the requirements of A.R.S. § 32-4022.
 - (4) Be of good moral character.
 - (5) Possess a high school diploma or a general equivalency diploma or a similar document or certificate.
 - (6) Pursuant to rules adopted by the supreme court demonstrate reasonable proficiency in making verbatim records of trial or judicial or related proceedings.
 - (7) Comply with the laws and rules and orders adopted by the supreme court governing certified reporters in this state.
 - (8) Pay the fees established pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4008.
 - (9) Provide proof of passing the National Court Reporters Association (NCRA) registered professional reporter's examination (RPR) written knowledge test (WKT) and skills knowledge test (SKT) or the National Verbatim Reporters Association (NVRA) certified verbatim reporter's examination (CVR) and also passing the Arizona Written Examination pursuant to ACJA §§ 7-201(E) and subsection (E)(3) of this section.
 - b. Meeting reciprocity requirements:
 - (1) Notwithstanding requirements set forth under Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 32, Chapters 40 and subsection (E)(1)(a) of this section, if an applicant is currently licensed or certified as a reporter in another jurisdiction, certification may be granted if the requirements under A.R.S. § 32-4302 are met.
 - (2) To be certified pursuant to this subsection, the applicant must hold a certificate or license comparable to a "certified reporter" as defined under A.R.S. § 32-4002(3).
 - (3) The applicant must comply with the laws and rules and orders adopted by the supreme court governing certified reporters in this state.
 - (4) The applicant must pay the fees established pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4008.
2. Fingerprint Requirement for Initial Certification. Applicants for certification shall submit a full set of fingerprints with the fee prescribed in A.R.S. § 41-1750 to the supreme court for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1750 and Public Law 92-544.
3. Examination Requirements for Initial Certification.
 - a. All applicants shall pass a written knowledge test of rules of the supreme court of Arizona and statutes of this state relating to certified reporters.

- b. An applicant who fails to pass the written examination may apply for reexamination at any time.
- 4. An applicant shall perform the duties of the profession using only the method of reporting the applicant used to obtain certification.
- 5. Conditional Initial Certification. Conditional initial certification may be granted prior to receipt of state and federal record check results only for employment by the superior court as an official court reporter and authorizes the individual to provide reporting services only while acting in the course and scope of that employment. The board, upon a request from the Division, shall promptly meet to consider the request for conditional initial certification.
 - a. Except as otherwise set forth in this section, an individual granted conditional initial certification is subject to the professional and ethical responsibilities required by this code section.
 - b. Conditional initial certification terminates upon the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (1) Final action by the board granting or denying certification;
 - (2) Identification by division staff of any arrests or convictions that were not disclosed on the initial application; or
 - (3) Termination of superior court employment.
 - c. Conditional initial certification can be granted only if the applicant has submitted:
 - (1) A complete application for initial certification that contains no information that would preclude certification, with the initial certification fees required by ACJA § 7-206(K);
 - (2) Satisfactory evidence that the applicant is or will be employed by a superior court;
 - (3) Satisfactory proof of compliance with ACJA § 7-206(E)(1)(a) or (b), and (E)(3);
 - (4) A full set of fingerprints as required by ACJA § 7-206(E)(2) and A.R.S. § 32-4021(A)(9);
 - (5) Written acknowledgement that the issuance of conditional initial certification has no precedential or evidential value in the Board's determination to grant or to deny the person's application for certification; and
 - (6) Written acknowledgment that the conditional initial certification immediately becomes null and void if the continuing background investigation identifies any arrests or convictions that were not disclosed on the initial application.
 - d. Applications for initial certification for individuals who have been granted conditional initial certification shall be considered at the next board meeting following receipt of the state and federal record check results and completion of the background check.

6. Decision Regarding Certification. In addition to the requirements contained in ACJA § 7-201(E), the procedures for the decision regarding certification are pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 32-4021(B), -4024(A), -4024(B), and -4302.
 - a. Approval of Initial Certification. These requirements are contained in ACJA § 7-201(E).
 - b. Denial of Initial Certification. The requirements are contained in ACJA § 7-201(E).

F. Role and Responsibilities of Certified Reporters. In addition to the requirements of ACJA § 7-201(F), the following requirements apply:

1. Code of Conduct. Each certified reporter shall adhere to the code of conduct adopted pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4005 and subsection (J).
2. Identification. A.R.S. § 32-4003(C) provides “A certified reporter shall include the title ‘certified reporter’ or the abbreviation ‘CR’ and the reporter’s certificate number on the title or cover page of any transcript, on any business card, advertisement or letterhead and on the certificate of any transcript.”
3. Certification of Transcripts, Billings and Business Terms. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm (if the certified reporter is engaged by a registered reporting firm) shall sign and certify each transcript that the certified reporter prepares before the transcript may be used in court, except for transcripts that the reporter prepares for proceedings that occurred before July 1, 2000. Certification shall provide that the certified reporter and registered reporting firm, if applicable, have complied with the ethical obligations set forth in (J)(1)(g)(1) and (2). A certified reporter or registered reporting firm shall also certify each bill or invoice and said certification shall provide that all aspects of the bill and invoice and other business terms comply with the ethical obligations set forth in (J)(1)(g)(3) through (6).
4. Transcript Production. The following requirements apply to transcript production:
 - a. Transcript Format. A certified reporter shall prepare transcripts in a format consistent with the standards in subsection (M).
 - b. Production after Expiration of Certificate, Inactive Status or Voluntary Resignation. A reporter who is no longer certified, or who is in inactive status may not practice as a reporter or produce transcripts except for those proceedings that took place while their certificate was valid and active. The reporter shall use the same certificate number on the title or cover page of any transcript and letterhead that was used while the reporter was certified.
5. Oaths and Affirmations. A.R.S. § 32-4025 provides: “A certified reporter may administer oaths and affirmations.”

G. Renewal of Certificate. In addition to the requirements contained in ACJA § 7-201(G) the following requirements apply:

1. **Expiration Date.** A.R.S. § 32-4023(A) provides: “A certificate issued pursuant to this article is subject to renewal and expiration as prescribed by rules adopted pursuant to section 32-4005.” All certifications expire at midnight, on February 28th of each even numbered year.
2. **Application.** A.R.S. § 32-4023(B) provides: “The certificate holder is responsible for applying for a renewal certificate.” A certified reporter shall submit a completed renewal application, applicable fees pursuant to subsection (K) and documentation by the renewal application deadline established by the board to remain eligible to serve as a certified reporter in Arizona.
3. **Continuing Education.** A.R.S. § 32-4023(D) provides: “A certificate holder shall include with the application for renewal documentation satisfactory to the board that the certificate holder has successfully completed at least ten hours of approved continuing education each year.” The certificate holder shall comply with the provisions regarding continuing education contained in subsection (L).
4. **Decision Regarding Renewal.** In addition to the requirements contained in ACJA § 7-201(E) and (G) the following requirements apply:
 - a. A.R.S. § 32-4023(B) provides: “On receipt of the renewal application and the renewal fee, the board shall issue the applicant a new certificate unless the board finds that the applicant does not meet the requirements for renewal or that section 32-4024 applies.”
 - b. The board may deny renewal of a certificate for any of the reasons specified in § 32-4024.

H. Complaints, Investigations, Disciplinary Action Proceedings and Certification and Disciplinary Hearings. These requirements are contained in ACJA § 7-201(H). ACJA § 7-201(H)(2)(b) authorizes the division director to dismiss complaints that are not within the jurisdiction of the supreme court; complaints that are insufficient; or complaints that contain allegations that if true, would not constitute a violation of ACJA §§ 7-201 or -206 or applicable statutes or court rules. Notwithstanding these provisions the division director shall not have the authority to dismiss these complaints but shall forward these complaints to the board with a written recommendation for dismissal. The board shall enter the final decision regarding the disposition of the complaints.

I. Policies and Procedures for Board Members. These requirements are contained in ACJA § 7-201(I).

J. Code of Conduct. The following code of conduct is adopted by the supreme court to apply to all certified reporters pursuant to Title 32, Chapter 40, Arizona Revised Statutes. The

purpose of this code of conduct is to establish minimum standards for performance by certified reporters and registered reporting firms.

1. Ethics.

- a. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all professional activities, shall respect and comply with the laws and shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judicial system.
- b. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall exercise fairness and impartiality toward each participant in all aspects of reported proceedings and always offer to provide comparable service to all parties in a proceeding.
- c. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall have no personal or financial self-interest in the reporting of a proceeding and shall exercise caution to avoid any appearance of self-interest.
- d. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall be alert to situations that are conflicts of interest that may give the appearance of a conflict of interest or create an appearance of partiality.
- e. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall promptly make full disclosure to all parties or their representatives of any relationships which may give the appearance of a conflict of interest or partiality.
- f. A certified reporter shall refrain from knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations while in the practice of reporting. A certified reporter shall not engage in unethical or unprofessional conduct that is harmful or detrimental to the public in the practice of reporting. Proof of actual injury is not required.
- g. A certified reporter or registered reporting firm's certification as required by (F)(3) means the certified reporter or registered reporting firm affirms the following:
 - (1) The transcript is a full true and accurate record of the proceeding;
 - (2) The preparation, production and distribution of the transcript and copies of the transcript comply with the Arizona Revised Statutes and ACJA;
 - (3) All billings and invoicing to all the parties related in any manner to the reporting of the proceedings or cases and the production of the transcript and any products or services ancillary thereto comply with the Arizona Revised Statutes and the ACJA;
 - (4) All financial terms and other services have been offered on the same terms to all parties to the litigation;
 - (5) Each party was able to purchase the transcript and such ancillary services as requested by that party without regard to the ancillary services purchased by any party;

- (6) No economic or other benefit was given by the certified reporter to any party or their attorney, representative, agent, or insurer or insured that was not provided to the other parties, attorneys or insureds in the same case.
- h. A certified reporter or registered reporting firm shall not provide reporting services in any action if they are:
 - (1) A party to the action;
 - (2) A relative, employee, or attorney of one of the parties;
 - (3) Someone with a financial interest in the action or its outcome; or,
 - (4) A relative, employee, or attorney of someone with a financial interest in the action or the outcome.
 - (5) Retained to provide court reporting services in the action by an individual or entity other than a party, a party's attorney or a registered reporting firm.
- i. A judicial officer may declare a deposition void if a certified reporter with an association to a matter, as described in this subsection, takes a deposition.
- j. Except as expressly set forth in this section, the provisions of section 7-206 may not be waived by disclosure, agreement, stipulation, or otherwise.
- k. A certified reporter, registered reporting firm, or their affiliates shall not provide to any individual or entity additional advocacy or litigation support services, including but not limited to claim investigation assistance, trial preparation assistance, and deposition summaries. Nothing in this subparagraph (k) should be interpreted to prevent a certified reporter, registered reporting firm or their affiliates from providing non advocacy or non litigation services (i.e., conference rooms, photocopying and teleconferencing) so long as such non advocacy or non litigation services are offered to all parties on the same terms.
- l. A certified reporter or registered reporting firm with a continuing contractual relationship to provide reporting services in multiple cases with a party, attorney, or an entity with a financial interest in a case may provide reporting services in a case involving those individuals or entities only after notice of the contractual relationship is given to the lawyers in the case and any party not represented by a lawyer and if none object to the reporter or reporting firm taking the deposition. Notice of the continuing contractual relationship shall be in writing, include the duration of the relationship and whether the relationship is exclusive, and shall be given at the time the deposition is noticed, or at such time thereafter as the certified reporter or registered reporting firm is retained to provide reporting services. If written objection is received by the reporter or reporting firm within five business days of receipt of the notice, the reporter or reporting firm shall not perform the reporting services. If no written objection is received from the lawyer or party not represented by a lawyer within five business days of receipt of the notice, the reporter or firm contracted to perform the reporting services is deemed approved.

- m. Subsections (J)(1)(h)(5) and (J)(1)(l) shall not apply to certified reporting services for the courts, agencies, or instrumentalities of the United States or of the State of Arizona.

2. Professionalism.

- a. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall ensure the confidentiality and the security of information, verbal or written, entrusted to the certified reporter by the court or any of the parties in the proceeding is preserved. If the certified reporter or registered reporting firm uses a third party for any aspect of the preparation, production, distribution or storage of a transcript, the certified reporter or registered reporting firm, as appropriate, shall ensure that the third party maintains the confidentiality and security of the information. Unless authorized by court order or upon agreement of the parties, a certified reporter and registered reporting firm may release the transcript only to the witness, a party and the witness' or party's attorneys. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall not violate or knowingly aid, assist or facilitate a third party's violation of a court order regarding confidentiality. A registered reporting firm shall have in place procedures to ensure its awareness of court orders regarding confidentiality.
- b. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall be truthful and accurate when advertising or representing the certified reporter's qualifications, skills, abilities, or the services provided.
- c. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall maintain and observe the highest standards of integrity and truthfulness in all professional dealings.
- d. A certified reporter shall keep abreast of current literature, technological advances and developments and shall fulfill ongoing training requirements to maintain professionalism.
- e. As part of the judicial department's commitment to the principle of access to justice for all and the integral role of certified reporters, certified reporters are encouraged to provide pro bono services, when requested through qualified legal assistance organizations providing free legal services to the indigent. Certified reporters providing pro bono services pursuant to this subsection shall disclose the pro bono services to all parties in the case.

3. Fees and Services.

- a. Except as provided in subsection (J)(2)(e), a certified reporter shall charge all parties or their attorneys in the same action the same price for an initial copy of a transcript. Additional copies purchased by the same ordering party may be charged at a reduced rate provided disclosure is made to all parties involved in the case and the same reduced rate for additional copies is provided to all parties involved in the case. Each party shall be treated as an individual party to the action and is required to purchase an initial copy at the same rate provided to all parties requesting a copy in the same

action before they may obtain additional copies at a reduced rate. A certified reporter's and registered reporting firm's obligation to charge each party equally, includes but is not limited to complementary services, volume discounts, rebates, waivers or fee reductions to any party because of the individual or cumulative effect of performing reporting services in said action. A certified reporter may provide services on a pro bono basis as provided in this section.

- b. A certified reporter and a registered reporting firm shall provide in writing an itemized list of rates and charges to the witness, the parties, or the witness' and parties' attorney. The list shall be provided before the commencement of the deposition.
- c. A certified reporter shall, upon request at any time by a party or party's attorney or division staff, promptly provide in writing to the party, attorney, or division staff an itemized list of all rates and charges billed or applicable to any party or witness or their attorney(s). A certified reporter shall maintain an accurate account of services rendered and provide copies of invoices to any requesting party involved in the case or upon the request of the board or division staff.
- d. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall not enter into an agreement concerning fees that is unlawful or inconsistent with this section.
- e. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm must charge at least 60 percent more for the original transcript than is charged for any copy. The charge for the original transcript includes the per diem paid for the reporter's appearance.
- f. A certified reporter and registered reporting firm shall at all times be aware of and avoid impropriety or the appearance of impropriety, which may include, but is not limited to:
 - (1) Establishing contingent fees as a basis of compensation;
 - (2) Directly or indirectly receiving of any gift, incentive, reward, or anything of value as a condition of the performance of professional services;
 - (3) Directly or indirectly offering to pay any commission or other consideration in order to secure professional assignments;
 - (4) Directly or indirectly giving, for the benefit of employment, any gift, incentive, reward or anything of value to attorneys, clients, witnesses, insurance companies or any other persons or entities associated with the litigation, or to the representatives or agents of any of the foregoing, except for:
 - (a) Nominal items that do not exceed \$25.00 per transaction and \$100.00 in the aggregate per recipient each year; and
 - (b) Pro bono services; and
 - (5) Entering into any written or verbal financial relationship with counsel, parties of interest or their intermediaries that would require a certified reporter to violate any provision of this section.

- g. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the certified reporter or registered firm may establish such individual payment terms for each party as the certified reporter or registered firm deems commercially reasonable.

4. Skills and Practice.

- a. A certified reporter shall take full and accurate stenographic or voice written notes of any proceeding and shall not wilfully alter the notes.
- b. A certified reporter shall accurately transcribe verbatim any stenographic or voice written notes taken at any proceeding and shall not wilfully alter the transcript.
- c. A certified reporter shall provide a transcript to a client or court in a timely manner. The certified reporter shall meet promised delivery dates and make timely delivery of transcripts when no date is specified. A certified reporter shall meet transcript preparation deadlines in accordance with rules, statutes, court orders, or agreements with the parties. A certified reporter shall provide immediate notification of delays.
- d. A certified reporter shall not go “*off the record*” during a deposition or court proceeding unless agreed to by all parties or their attorneys or ordered by the court.
- e. A certified reporter shall accept only those assignments for which the reporter’s level of competence will result in the preparation of an accurate transcript. The certified reporter shall decline an assignment when the reporter’s abilities are inadequate.
- f. A certified reporter shall prepare the record in accordance with applicable laws, rules or court order.
- g. A certified reporter shall preserve the stenographic or voice written notes in accordance with Arizona laws, federal laws and the Arizona Rules of Court.

5. Official Reporters.

- a. An official reporter may engage in freelance reporting duties only if the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The presiding superior court judge or designee has given express authorization; the reporter’s official work is up to date and there are no transcripts the reporter is preparing in which a court has granted an extension of time; and
 - (2) The presiding superior court judge or designee has authorized the reporter to take annual leave during the time the freelance work is scheduled unless:
 - (a) The freelance work is scheduled during hours the court is not open for business; or
 - (b) The presiding superior court judge or designee has granted the reporter time off in compensation for overtime previously worked.

- b. A certified reporter shall never purport to speak or act for a judge regarding judicial matters.
- c. A certified reporter shall not express an opinion as to how a case should be decided or what verdict a jury will return.

6. Performance in Accordance with Law.

- a. A certified reporter shall perform all duties and discharge all obligations in accordance with applicable laws, rules or court orders.
- c. A certified reporter shall perform the duties of the profession using only the method of reporting the applicant used to obtain certification.

K. Fee Schedule. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4008, the supreme court shall set and collect fees necessary to carry out the provisions of Title 32, Chapter 40, Arizona Revised Statutes pertaining to the certification of certified reporters.

1. Certification Fees.

- a. Initial Certification for Two Year Certification Period \$450.00
 - (1) For certification expiring more than one year after application date \$450.00
 - (2) For certification expiring less than one year after application date \$225.00
- b. Fingerprint Processing
 - (Rate as set by Arizona law and subject to change)

2. Examination Fee for the Arizona Written Test

- a. Applicants for Initial Certification \$ 50.00
- b. Reexaminations \$ 50.00
 - (For any applicant who did not pass the examination on the first attempt. The \$50.00 fee applies to each reexamination.)
- c. Reregistration for Examination \$ 50.00
 - (For any applicant who registers for an examination date and fails to appear at the designated site on the scheduled date and time.)

3. Renewal Certification Fees.

a. Certification Renewal	\$400.00
b. Inactive Status	\$100.00
c. Late Renewal	\$ 50.00
d. Delinquent Continuing Education	\$100.00

4. Miscellaneous Fees

a. Replacement of Certificate or Name Change	\$ 25.00
b. Public Record Request per Page Copy	\$.50
c. Certificate of Correctness of Copy of Record	\$ 18.00
d. Reinstatement Application	\$100.00

(Application for reinstatement to certification after suspension or revocation of certification.)

5. Registered Reporting Firm Registration Fees

a. Initial Registration	\$100.00
b. Renewal Registration	\$ 50.00

L. Continuing Education Policy.

1. Purpose.

- a. Reporting is integrally related to the prompt, effective and impartial operation of the judicial system. Certified reporters are required to demonstrate a basic level of competency to become certified and practice in Arizona. Ongoing, continuing education is one means to ensure a certified reporter maintains continuing competence in the field of reporting after certification is obtained. Continuing education also provides opportunities for certified reporters to keep abreast of changes in the reporting and legal professions and the Arizona judicial system.
- b. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4005(B) and ACJA § 7-201(D), the board shall make recommendations to the supreme court regarding rules and procedures to implement the provisions of certification of reporters, including continuing education. This subsection is intended to provide direction to certified reporters to ensure compliance

with the statutes and continuing education requirements, and to provide for equitable application and enforcement of the continuing education requirements.

2. Applicability.

- a. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4023(D), ACJA § 7-201(G), and subsection (G)(3), all certified reporters shall complete at least ten hours of continuing education each calendar year. Pursuant to subsection (G)(3), all certified reporters who hold certification shall attend ten hours of approved continuing education each year between the period of January 1st and December 31st of the following years, for a total of no less than twenty hours of continuing education completed on or before December 31st of every odd numbered year. Hours of participation are not transferable to certification periods other than the one in which the participation occurred.
- b. All certified reporters shall comply with the continuing education policies in this subsection.

3. Responsibilities of Certified Reporters.

- a. It is the responsibility of each certified reporter to ensure compliance with the continuing education requirements, maintain documentation of completion of continuing education and provide the documentation upon the request of the board or division staff.
- b. Upon request of the board or division staff, a certified reporter shall provide any additional information required by the board or division staff when reviewing continuing education applications and documentation.
- c. Continuing education not recognized for credit upon board review does not in any way relieve the certified reporter of the responsibility to complete the required hours of continuing education.

4. Authorized Continuing Education Activities.

- a. Continuing education is designed to provide an understanding of current developments, skills or procedures related to the practice of reporting. Continuing education shall address the areas of proficiency, competency and performance of stenographic or voice written reporting and impart knowledge and understanding of the profession of reporting, the Arizona judiciary and the legal process and increase the participant's understanding of the responsibilities of a certified reporter and the reporter's impact on the judicial process. The certified reporter shall complete the continuing education requirements in one or more of the following subject areas:

- (1) English, including grammar and punctuation, vocabulary and etymology, proofreading and editing and regional and minority dialects, colloquialisms and commonly heard slang.
- (2) Medical terminology presented by subject matter experts on terminology and concepts commonly encountered by certified reporters including Greek and Latin roots, homonyms and sound-alikes, abbreviations, pharmacy, anatomy and physiology and specialized medical fields, (for example, neurology, dentistry, radiology, forensic medicine).
- (3) Legal terminology presented by subject matter experts on terminology and concepts commonly encountered by certified reporters including etymology, substantive law, procedural law, various subdivisions of law (for example, criminal, domestic, juvenile, civil) and how cases are processed and argued.
- (4) Other technical subjects presented by subject matter experts with emphasis on terminology and concepts commonly encountered by certified reporters (for example, accident reconstruction, chemistry, construction, workman's compensation, products liability).
- (5) Reporting technology including computer-aided transcription (CAT) skills: CAT equipment, hardware and software, DOS, ASCII and compressed transcript; computer skills including word processing, spreadsheets, database applications, windows and internet applications; equipment maintenance and computer-integrated courtrooms.
- (6) Realtime reporting including writing for realtime, communicating with the hearing impaired, working with an interpreter, the Americans with Disabilities Act and realtime certification.
- (7) Certification tests, including the Registered Merit Reporter, Registered Diplomat Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, Certified Manager of Reporting Services and Certificate of Merit and Realtime Verbatim Reporter. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for these activities in accordance with the standards established by the NCRA and the NVRA.
- (8) Ethics for certified reporters and court employees, including cooperation with lawyers, judges, court staff, and fellow certified reporters, professional attire, courtesy and impartiality to all litigants, information verses legal advice and public relations.
- (9) The Arizona court system including the state and federal constitution, branches of government, Arizona court jurisdiction and responsibilities, and Arizona tribal court system; resource materials including the Arizona Revised Statutes, Arizona Rules of Court, case law and administrative orders and rules; and current issues in the Arizona court system.
- (10) Role and responsibilities of certified reporters, including the statutes and ACJA §§ 7-201 and -206 for certified reporters.
- (11) Writing and editing skills including transcript style and setups, appropriate editing, scoping, scanning and printing, writing for a note reader, scopist or editor; indexing of witnesses and exhibits and transcript formats.
- (12) Research skills including utilizing reference materials and libraries and research techniques.
- (13) Management issues including public relations and customer service; accounting,

ergonomics, time management and office management.

- b. Conferences. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for attendance at a conference relevant to the profession of reporting. A certified reporter may receive 100 percent of the continuing education credits for attendance at the conference, if the conference is directly related to the reporting profession. Introductory remarks, breaks, meals, business meetings, and general sessions of the conference do not qualify as continuing education hours.
- c. University, College and Other Educational Institution Courses. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for a course provided by a university, college or other institutionally accredited educational program if the reporter successfully completes the course with a grade of "C" or better or a "pass" on a pass/fail system. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit if the course is relevant to the reporting profession and may receive credit up to two times the number of credit hours awarded by the educational institution. The maximum total hours of continuing education credits earned from educational course work shall not exceed 50 percent of the total number of continuing education hours required for renewal.
- d. Authoring or Coauthoring Articles. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for authoring or coauthoring an article directly related to reporting, if the article is published in a state or nationally recognized professional journal of court reporting or law and if the article is a minimum of 1,000 words in length. A certified reporter may receive a maximum of three hours of continuing education credit for authoring an article or articles during a renewal period. A certified reporter shall not receive continuing education credit for the same article published in more than one publication or republished in the same publication in later editions.
- e. Self Study. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for self study activities, including video and audio tapes, and other methods of independent learning. A certified reporter shall not receive continuing education credit for simply reading books, seminar or other printed materials. The maximum hours of continuing education credits earned in a self study format shall not exceed 50 percent of the total number of continuing education hours required for renewal. However, if the self study activities are NCRA courses, a court reporter may receive up to 100 percent of the total number of continuing education hours required for renewal.
- f. Serving as Faculty. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for serving as an instructor, speaker, panel member or faculty of a continuing education seminar directly related to the profession of reporting. A certified reporter may receive continuing education credit for the actual presentation time and up to two hours of preparation time for each hour of presentation. The maximum hours of continuing education credits earned as faculty credit shall not exceed 50 percent of the total number of continuing education hours required for renewal and a certified reporter shall not receive duplicate credit for repeating a presentation during the certificate period.

5. **Minimum Time.** Each continuing education activity shall consist of at least 30 minutes of “actual clock time” spent by a certified reporter in actual attendance at and completion of an approved continuing education activity. “Actual clock time” includes the total number of hours attended, minus the time spent for introductory remarks, breaks, meals and business meetings. After completion of the first 30 minutes of a continuing education activity, credit shall be recognized in fifteen minute increments.
6. **Maximum Credit.** Unless the board otherwise determines a continuing education activity is directly related to the reporting profession, a certified reporter shall not receive more than 50 percent of the credit requirement for the certificate period through one activity.
7. **Non-Qualifying Activities.**
 - a. The following activities, regardless of whether or not the activity is approved for COJET credit, shall not qualify for continuing education credit for certified reporters:
 - (1) Programs completed for qualification for initial certification;
 - (2) Programs with a primary focus on teaching nonverbal skills that are not directly related to reporting;
 - (3) Attendance or participation at professional or association business meetings, general sessions, elections, policymaking sessions or program/employee orientation;
 - (4) Serving on committees or councils or as an officer in a professional organization;
 - (5) Activities completed as required by the board as part of a disciplinary action; and
 - (6) Mentoring activities by a certified reporter.
 - b. **Repeat of an Activity.** Continuing education activities repeated during a certificate period do not qualify for credited duplicate hours.
 - c. If a certified reporter attends part, but not all of a continuing education activity, the certified reporter is not eligible to claim partial credit.
8. **Documentation of Attendance or Completion.** When attending or completing a continuing education activity, each certified reporter shall obtain documentation of attendance or completion from the sponsoring entity. At a minimum, the proposal shall include the:
 - a. name of the sponsor;
 - b. name of the participant;
 - c. topic of the subject matter;
 - d. number of hours actually attended or the number of credit hours awarded by the sponsoring entity;

- e. date and place of the program; and
- f. signature of the sponsor, or an official document from the sponsoring entity.

9. Compliance and Non-Compliance.

- a. Affidavit of Compliance. A certified reporter shall submit an affidavit of continuing education compliance when applying for renewal of certification. The certified reporter shall submit the affidavit in the format provided by division staff. The board and division staff may request documentation or additional information from a certified reporter applying for renewal to verify compliance with the continuing education requirements. If the certified reporter fails to provide the requested documentation or additional information, the board may deem the application for renewal incomplete and deny renewal of certification.
- b. Proration of Continuing Education Requirement. A certified reporter whose certificate expires less than six months from the effective date of certification shall complete no less than five hours of continuing education credit during the balance of the certification period. In subsequent certification periods, the certified reporter shall complete the annual ten hour continuing education requirement. Proration of the continuing education requirement does not apply to certified reporters who previously held certification and allowed their certification to lapse. A certified reporter who attends approved continuing education prior to the date of their initial certification, but within the certification renewal period may claim these continuing education hours as fulfilling the continuing education requirements for their first renewal of certification provided the continuing education meets all provisions of subsection L.
- c. Extension of Continuing Education Requirements. A certified reporter seeking renewal of certification who has not fully complied with the continuing education requirement may request an extension of the requirement under the following conditions:
 - (1) The certified reporter submits a notarized written statement to the board, explaining the facts regarding non-compliance and requesting an extension of the requirements no later than the November 15th preceding the February 28th expiration of the certificate. Upon a showing of extenuating circumstances, the board may grant an extension of a maximum of 90 days for the certified reporter to complete the continuing education requirement.
 - (2) The board shall determine whether extenuating circumstances exist. In reviewing the request, the board shall consider if the certified reporter has been unable to devote sufficient hours to fulfill the requirements during the certificate period because of:
 - (a) full-time service in the armed forces of the United States during a substantial part of the certificate period;
 - (b) an incapacitating illness documented by a statement from a currently licensed physician;

- (c) a physical inability to travel to the sites of approved programs documented by a statement from a currently licensed physician; or
 - (d) any other special circumstances the board deems appropriate.
- (3) A certified reporter whose certificate has been suspended or revoked by the board is not eligible to request an extension of the continuing education requirement.
- d. Random Audits of Compliance. During each renewal review period, the board shall request division staff to randomly select a specified number of certified reporters to demonstrate continuing education compliance through submission of proof of continuing education participation. Refusal or failure to respond to a board or division staff request for continuing education compliance documentation may result in denial of renewal of certification or disciplinary action pursuant to ACJA § 7-201(H) and this section.
- e. A certified reporter who fails to meet the continuing education requirement, falsifies continuing education documents, completes any portion of the continuing education requirement after December 31st or willfully misrepresents continuing education activities and attendance at continuing education activities is subject to any or all of the following actions by the board:
 - (1) Assessment of the delinquent continuing education fee;
 - (2) Denial of renewal of certification; and
 - (3) Disciplinary action pursuant to ACJA § 7-201(H) and this section.

10. Board Decision Regarding Continuing Education Credits.

- a. Upon a review of continuing education documentation and any applicable additional information requested, the board may:
 - (1) Recognize compliance by the certified reporter with the continuing education requirement;
 - (2) Require additional information from the certified reporter seeking renewal before making a decision;
 - (3) Recognize partial compliance with the requirement and order remedial measures; and
 - (4) Enter a finding of non-compliance.
- b. Division staff shall notify the certified reporter, in writing, within ten days of the board's decision. A certified reporter may appeal the decision by submitting a written request for review by the board with division staff within fifteen days of receipt of notification of the board's decision. The certified reporter may request to appear before the board at the next available regularly scheduled board meeting.

- c. The certification of a reporter who timely appeals a decision by the board regarding continuing education shall continue in force until a final decision is made by the board.
- d. The board shall make the decision on the appeal in writing. The decision is final and binding.

M. Transcript Format Standards. Transcripts filed by certified reporters in courts in the state of Arizona shall conform to the following standards:

- 1. Applicability. Each transcript prepared by a certified reporter shall consist of the following pages:
 - a. Title page;
 - b. Table of contents and index page;
 - c. Appearance page; and
 - d. Certificate page.
- 2. Title Page.
 - a. Court Proceedings. The title page shall contain:
 - (1) Case caption;
 - (2) The type of proceedings: grand jury, jury trial, type of motion, etc.;
 - (3) The date of proceedings;
 - (4) The city and state where the proceedings were held;
 - (5) The name of the judicial officer;
 - (6) The name of the certified reporter, title (“certified reporter” or “CR”) and certificate number;
 - (7) A clear indication that a transcript is a partial transcript or excerpt; and
 - (8) Other applicable information.
 - b. Depositions and Other Non-court Proceedings. The title page shall contain:
 - (1) Case caption;
 - (2) The type of proceedings: deposition, sworn statement, unsworn statement, etc.;
 - (3) The date of the proceedings;
 - (4) The city and state where the proceedings were held;
 - (5) The name of the certified reporter, title (“certified reporter” or “CR”) and certificate number; and
 - (6) Other applicable information: excerpts, volume number.

c. Index Page.

(1) Court Proceedings. The index page, if applicable shall:

- (a) Begin on a separate page;
- (b) Show each witness name typed on the index page as it appears in the transcript: middle initial, no middle initial, full name, Jr., etc.;
- (c) Indicate for each witness the page numbers of direct, cross, and redirect examination, etc.;
- (d) Show other important events and the page number they occur: jury selection, opening statements, closing arguments, verdict, etc.; and
- (e) Identify when exhibits are marked or introduced, admitted or excluded.

(2) Depositions and Other Non-court Proceedings. The index page shall:

- (a) Begin on a separate page;
- (b) Show the witness name typed on the index page as it appears in the transcript: middle initial, no middle initial, full name, Jr., etc.;
- (c) Indicate for each witness the page numbers of examination by each attorney or party;
- (d) Show other important events and the page number they occur; and
- (e) Identify when exhibits are marked or identified.

d. Appearance Page.

(1) Court Proceedings. The appearance page shall:

- (a) Begin on a separate page;
- (b) Indicate the name of the attorneys and which party they represent. Attorney addresses may be included;
- (c) Indicate parties appearing in propria persona; and
- (d) Indicate the names of the grand jurors present.

(2) Depositions and Other Non-Court Proceedings. The appearance page shall:

- (a) Begin on a separate page;
- (b) Identify the location where proceedings took place;
- (c) Indicate the time the proceedings began;
- (d) Indicate the name and address of the attorneys and which party they represent;
- (e) Indicate parties appearing in propria persona; and
- (f) Indicate all other individuals present in the room during the proceedings: videographers, interpreters, etc.

e. Certificate Page.

(1) Court Proceedings. The certificate page shall:

- (a) Begin on a separate page;
- (b) Contain language indicating the transcript is a full, true and accurate record of the proceeding;
- (c) Be signed and dated by the certified reporter; and
- (d) Include the reporter's certificate number.

(2) Depositions and Other Non-Court Proceedings. The certificate page shall:

- (a) Begin on a separate page;
- (b) Contain language indicating the transcript is a full, true and accurate record of the proceeding and the preparation, production and distribution of the transcript and copies comply with law and code as required by (F)(3);
- (c) Contain language indicating the reporter administered an oath or affirmation to each witness whose testimony appears in the transcript pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-324(B);
- (d) Be signed and dated by the certified reporter and the registered reporting firm, if any;
- (e) Include the reporter's certificate number; and
- (f) Indicate whether the witness has requested signature, not requested signature or waived signature.

f. Transcript Formatting. All transcripts shall:

- (1) Contain 25 numbered lines of text on each page of the body of the transcript text with the exception of the last page. One blank line may be left before transitional events or headings, for example, a witness set-up paragraph or "examination," to ensure readability;
- (2) Contain page numbers at the upper right-hand corner. The page number does not count as a line;
- (3) Unless otherwise requested, begin at page one for each day of proceedings, even in multiple-day proceedings;
- (4) Contain total combined margins of text not to exceed 2 and 1/8 inches. The left-hand margin is measured from the left edge of the paper to the first character of text. The right-hand margin is measured from the right edge of the paper to the last character of text;
- (5) Use letter character size of no fewer than nine or ten characters to the inch;
- (6) Be double spaced in the body of the transcript;
- (7) Begin Question and Answer ("Q and A") designations no more than five spaces from the left-hand margin;
- (8) Begin text following Q and A designations at no more than ten spaces from the left-hand margin, with carryover Q and A lines beginning at the left-hand margin;
- (9) Begin speaker identification for colloquy at no more than fifteen spaces from the left-hand margin, with carryover colloquy beginning at the left-hand margin;
- (10) Begin quoted material no more than fifteen spaces from the left-hand margin, with carryover lines beginning no more than ten spaces from the left-hand margin;
- (11) Begin parentheticals and exhibit markings no more than fifteen spaces from the left-hand margin, with carryover lines beginning at the left-hand margin; and
- (12) Be bound in a professional manner.

g. Rough Drafts. An uncertified rough draft transcript shall not include a title page, appearance page, certificate page, any mention of the swearing in of a witness, footer with firm name or reporter name or CR number, index page, page numbers, line numbers, borders around the text on each page, or time stamping.

- (1) An uncertified rough draft transcript shall include a header or footer on each page stating "UNCERTIFIED UNEDITED ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT." The phrase "UNCERTIFIED UNEDITED ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT" shall be included in the body of the text occasionally.
- (2) In lieu of a title page, each rough draft shall begin with a disclaimer stating the uncertified rough draft transcript cannot be quoted in any pleading or for any other purpose and may not be filed with any court. The disclaimer shall contain a brief identification of the contents, for example, John Smith deposition, 6/17/06. The certified reporter should keep a copy of the disclaimer.

N. Registered Reporting Firm. A reporting firm that employs or contracts with a certified reporter to provide services regulated pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-4001 et. seq. or this section must be registered with the division in accordance with the provisions of this section.

1. A reporting firm shall register with the division by providing to the division on a form approved by the division the following information:
 - a. Full legal name;
 - b. Address;
 - c. Telephone number;
 - d. Email address;
 - e. Contact individual, including name address, telephone number and email address.
2. Before the registration is effective:
 - a. The reporting firm shall certify, on a form acceptable to the division director, that the firm agrees to comply with the provisions of ACJA § 7-201 and this section in the same manner in which it would need to comply if it were a certified reporter;
 - b. The reporting firm shall agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the extent it has performed activities regulated by this section;
 - c. The reporting firm shall pay the fee set forth in paragraph K.
3. A registered reporting firm registration expires on January 31st following the fifth anniversary of its issuance and may be renewed by filing a renewal application on a form acceptable to the division director that provides the information and certifications set forth in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of this paragraph.
4. A registered reporting firm that contracts with or employs a certified reporter to perform services regulated by this section shall ensure that in the performance of those duties the certified reporter and registered reporting firm adhere to the provisions of this section.

5. A registered reporting firm that fails to comply with its obligations as set forth in this section may have its registration revoked, suspended or the registered reporting firm may receive such other discipline as a certified reporter may receive upon finding by the Board that the registered reporting firm violated the provisions of this section. Any disciplinary action imposed upon a registered reporting firm is also imposed upon the registered reporting firm's affiliates. If the registered reporting firm's registration is revoked the firm may not reapply for registration for twelve months and before being re-registered the Board must determine that the conduct resulting in the revocation is unlikely to reoccur.

Adopted by Administrative Order 2001-39, effective March 29, 2001. Amended by Administrative Order 2002-24, effective March 25, 2002. Amended by Administrative Order 2002-104, effective November 15, 2002. Amended by Administrative Order 2004-58, effective July 21, 2004. Amended by Administrative Order 2004-95, effective November 24, 2004. Amended by Administrative Order 2006-74. Amended by Administrative Order 2008-82, effective January 1, 2009. Amended by Administrative Order 2011-32, effective February 24, 2011. Amended by Administrative Order 2014-51, effective September 15, 2014. Amended by Administrative Order 2016-119, effective November 23, 2016. Technical Amendment by Administrative Order 2019-77, effective August 27, 2019.